

Daily Practice — Legal Reasoning · Analytical Reasoning · Quantitative Techniques

Darken one bubble per question. Negative marking applies. Answers and detailed explanations are provided in a separate companion sheet.

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SECTION A — LEGAL REASONING
Q1-12 · 12 Marks
PRINCIPLE A — TRESPASS TO THE PERSON: ASSAULT, BATTERY AND FALSE IMPRISONMENT (Q1-6)

Trespass to the person protects bodily security through three distinct wrongs, all actionable per se without proof of damage. Battery is the intentional and direct application of unlawful physical force to another, however slight, without consent. Assault is an act that intentionally causes another reasonably to apprehend imminent unlawful force; contact is unnecessary, but apprehension must be of immediate harm, and mere words may suffice, as *R v Ireland* recognised that silent telephone calls can constitute assault. False imprisonment is the complete deprivation of a person's liberty in every direction without lawful justification; a partial obstruction leaving a reasonable exit is insufficient, as *Bird v Jones* held that blocking one path across a bridge was no imprisonment. Knowledge of confinement is not essential (*Meering v Grahame-White Aviation*). Recognised defences include valid consent, self-defence using proportionate force, and lawful authority such as a lawful arrest. Trivial everyday contact is impliedly consented to and not actionable.

1. During a heated argument in a locked room, Ravi swings his fist toward Meena's face but stops an inch short, and she flinches in fear of being hit. Ravi never touches her. What wrong, if any, has Ravi committed?

- ☐ A. Assault, because he intentionally made Meena reasonably apprehend imminent unlawful force.
- ☐ B. Battery, because his swinging fist applied unlawful force to Meena's body directly.
- ☐ C. No wrong at all, because Ravi never made any physical contact whatsoever with Meena.
- ☐ D. False imprisonment, because the locked room deprived Meena of her personal liberty entirely.

2. A crowded festival guard, without any authority, stands blocking the northern gate but tells Anil he may freely leave through the equally convenient southern gate, which Anil could use at once. Anil stays put and later sues. Is this false imprisonment?

- ☐ A. No, because false imprisonment always requires the claimant to be physically locked inside a room.
- ☐ B. Yes, because the guard blocked one gate, restraining Anil's chosen direction of movement.
- ☐ C. Yes, because Anil subjectively felt trapped and unwilling to walk to the far gate.
- ☐ D. No, because a reasonable alternative exit means his liberty was not totally restrained.

3. Sana, a sleeping hospital patient, is locked in a ward overnight by a negligent orderly and freed before she wakes, never realising she was confined. She later learns of it and sues for false imprisonment. Which statement is correct?

- ☐ A. She may succeed only if she proves actual monetary loss flowing from the overnight locking.
- ☐ B. She cannot succeed, because she suffered no fear or distress during the confinement.
- ☐ C. She cannot succeed, because false imprisonment strictly requires the victim's contemporaneous awareness.
- ☐ D. She may succeed, because knowledge of the confinement is not essential to the tort.

4. Two players consent to a fair boxing match under agreed rules. Mid-bout Karan deliberately headbutts his opponent after the bell, outside the rules, injuring him. The opponent sues for battery. What is the best analysis?

- ☐ A. No battery, because by entering a boxing ring the opponent consented to all injuries.
- ☐ B. Battery lies, because consent covered only force within the agreed rules of play.
- ☐ C. No battery, because Karan's headbutt was merely trivial contact impliedly consented to socially.
- ☐ D. Battery fails, because sporting contests are entirely immune from any liability in trespass.

5. A caller repeatedly telephones Priya at night, staying silent on the line, causing her to fear that violence against her is imminent and about to occur. On these facts, which conclusion is soundest?

- ☐ A. This is false imprisonment, because Priya felt too frightened to leave her own home.
- ☐ B. This is battery, because the telephone signal amounts to direct force applied to Priya.
- ☐ C. This is never assault, because assault strictly requires a physical gesture, never spoken sounds, on the facts as presently stated.
- ☐ D. This can amount to assault, since words or silence causing apprehension of imminent force suffice.

6. A shopkeeper gently taps a distracted customer's shoulder to warn him of an oncoming trolley, and the customer, unhurt, sues for battery. Which statement does NOT correctly describe the legal position?

- ☐ A. The tap is actionable battery because any physical contact, however minor, is always unlawful.
- ☐ B. Everyday physical contact of ordinary social life is generally treated as impliedly consented to.
- ☐ C. Battery requires the force applied to the claimant to be unlawful, not merely a trivial touch.
- ☐ D. A gentle, well-meant tap to warn of danger will ordinarily not amount to actionable battery.

PRINCIPLE B — CONTINGENT CONTRACTS AND WAGERING AGREEMENTS UNDER THE INDIAN CONTRACT ACT, 1872 (Q7-12)

A contingent contract, defined in Section 31, is a contract to do or not do something if some collateral event does or does not happen. Under Sections 32 and 33, such contracts are enforceable only when the uncertain future event happens (or, for negative contingencies, becomes impossible); if the event becomes impossible, the contract is void. Section 34 deals with the conduct of a living person, Section 35 with events within a fixed time, and Section 36 renders void any contract contingent on an impossible event, whether or not the parties knew of the impossibility. A wagering agreement, void under Section 30, is one where two parties, holding opposite views on an uncertain event, agree that one shall pay the other on its outcome, each having no interest other than the stake and no mutual promise beyond winning or losing. Insurance contracts differ because the insured has an insurable interest and seeks indemnity, so they are valid contingent contracts, not wagers. Crucially, though a wager is void, Section 30 does not make collateral transactions il-
loan to pay a lost bet may still be recoverable.


NAME: _____

ROLL NO: _____

BATCH: _____

7. Rahul agrees to pay Sameer two lakh rupees if a particular ship, currently at sea, safely arrives at the port by month end. Both simply hope; neither owns the ship or its cargo, and their only stake is winning the money. How is this agreement best classified?

- ☐ A. A valid contingent contract under Section 31, enforceable when the ship safely reaches the port, on the facts as presently stated.
- ☐ B. A wagering agreement void under Section 30, since neither party has any interest beyond the stake.
- ☐ C. A valid contract of marine insurance, because it concerns a ship's safe arrival at sea.
- ☐ D. A voidable contract that Sameer alone may enforce once the ship actually arrives safely.

8. Neha insures her own factory against fire for its actual value, agreeing to receive compensation only if fire damages it. The insurer argues the policy is a void wager on whether fire will occur. Is the insurer correct?

- ☐ A. No, because Neha has an insurable interest and seeks indemnity, making it a valid contingent contract.
- ☐ B. Yes, because payment depends entirely on the uncertain future event of a fire occurring.
- ☐ C. Yes, because both parties hold opposite views about whether the factory will catch fire.
- ☐ D. No, but only if Neha can additionally prove the fire was completely accidental and unforeseeable, on the facts as presently stated.

9. Anita promised to sell her plot to Vikas if she obtained her brother's consent, but her brother has since died without ever giving consent, making the required consent impossible. What is the status of their agreement?

- ☐ A. The contract becomes void, because the contingent event has become impossible to fulfil.
- ☐ B. The contract remains enforceable, and Vikas may demand transfer of the plot immediately.
- ☐ C. The contract is merely voidable, so Anita may choose whether to honour it or not.
- ☐ D. The contract converts into an unconditional sale once the brother's consent becomes impossible.

10. Farhan lost a cricket bet to Gaurav and borrowed ten thousand rupees from Imran specifically to pay that lost bet, promising to repay Imran. Imran now sues Farhan to recover the loan. What is the correct position?

- ☐ A. Imran can recover only if he proves he was completely unaware of the betting purpose.
- ☐ B. Imran cannot recover, because the loan is tainted by the illegality of the underlying wager.
- ☐ C. Imran cannot recover, because Section 30 renders every transaction connected to a wager void.
- ☐ D. Imran can recover, because a loan collateral to a wager is not itself void under Section 30.

11. Bharat agrees to pay Chetan a sum if Chetan marries a specified woman, but that woman dies before any marriage can take place, rendering the marriage impossible. Which conclusion follows under the Act?

- ☐ A. The agreement becomes an ordinary debt that Bharat must now pay unconditionally to Chetan, on the facts as presently stated.
- ☐ B. The agreement stays valid, and Chetan may claim the sum despite the woman's death.
- ☐ C. The agreement is enforceable if Chetan instead marries any other suitable woman promptly.
- ☐ D. The agreement is void, since a contract contingent on an impossible event cannot be enforced.

12. Consider four arrangements. Which one is a valid contingent contract rather than a void wagering agreement under the Contract Act?

- ☐ A. An agreement to pay a friend if a coin toss between them lands on heads.
- ☐ B. A deal where two strangers stake money on the total runs scored in a match.
- ☐ C. A promise to indemnify a shopkeeper's stock loss if a flood damages his insured warehouse.
- ☐ D. A pact where neighbours bet a fixed amount on which party wins the coming election, on the facts as presently stated.

SECTION B — ANALYTICAL REASONING

Q13-20 · 8 Marks

PUZZLE 1 — THE SEVEN-CARTON COLUMN (Q13-16)

Seven cartons — Amber, Blue, Cream, Denim, Ebony, Fawn and Grey — are stacked one directly above another in a single vertical column, with position one being the bottom of the stack and position seven being the very top. Every carton occupies exactly one position and no two cartons share a position. The following clues describe the arrangement: (1) Ebony occupies the topmost position of the column; (2) Cream is placed immediately below Ebony; (3) exactly three cartons lie between Amber and Cream; (4) Fawn rests immediately above Amber; (5) Blue rests immediately above Fawn; (6) Grey lies somewhere between Blue and Cream in the stack; and (7) regarding weight, the carton at the bottom is the heaviest, and each carton is strictly lighter than the carton directly below it, so weight decreases steadily from the bottom of the column to the top. Using these seven clues together, determine the complete bottom-to-top order of the cartons and their relative weights.

13. Which carton sits at the very bottom of the column?

- ☐ A. Denim
- ☐ B. Amber
- ☐ C. Grey
- ☐ D. Fawn

14. Which carton rests immediately above Fawn?

- ☐ A. Amber
- ☐ B. Blue
- ☐ C. Grey
- ☐ D. Cream

15. How many cartons lie between Grey and Ebony?

- ☐ A. None
- ☐ B. Exactly two
- ☐ C. Exactly one
- ☐ D. Exactly three

16. Which carton is the lightest in the column?

- ☐ A. Cream
- ☐ B. Denim
- ☐ C. Ebony
- ☐ D. Grey

PUZZLE 2 — THE CULTURAL COMMITTEE OF THREE (Q17-20)



A student council must select exactly three members for its cultural committee from six eligible candidates: Farhan, Gita, Harish, Isha, Jaya and Kabir. Every valid committee contains precisely three of these six people, and the selection must respect all of the following dependency and exclusion rules simultaneously: (1) Farhan and Gita cannot both be chosen; (2) if Harish is chosen, then Jaya must also be chosen; (3) if Isha is chosen, then Farhan must also be chosen; (4) Gita and Isha cannot both be chosen; (5) at least one of Harish or Jaya must be chosen; (6) if Kabir is chosen, then Gita cannot be chosen; and (7) if Jaya is chosen, then Gita must also be chosen. Exactly one committee of three candidates satisfies every rule at once. Work out which three candidates are selected, and be ready to explain why every other combination of three fails at least one rule.

17. Which trio forms the only valid committee?
- ☐ A. Gita, Harish, and Jaya
 - ☐ B. Farhan, Isha, and Kabir
 - ☐ C. Gita, Harish, and Kabir
 - ☐ D. Harish, Isha, and Jaya
18. If Harish is selected, which candidate is directly required as a result?
- ☐ A. Isha
 - ☐ B. Gita
 - ☐ C. Jaya
 - ☐ D. Kabir
19. Why can Kabir never be part of a valid committee?
- ☐ A. Kabir conflicts directly with both Harish and Jaya by rule.
 - ☐ B. Choosing Kabir bars Gita, then bars Jaya and Harish, breaking the minimum.
 - ☐ C. Kabir requires Isha, whom Gita's presence always excludes.
 - ☐ D. Kabir and Farhan cannot serve together, leaving no valid trio, on the facts as presently stated.
20. Which one of these candidates is a member of the committee?
- ☐ A. Kabir
 - ☐ B. Farhan
 - ☐ C. Isha
 - ☐ D. Harish

SECTION C — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q21–30 · 10 Marks

DATA SET 1 — MONTHLY RIDERSHIP ACROSS FIVE METRO CORRIDORS (Q21–25)

The Metro Rail Corporation of a fast-growing state capital publishes a monthly performance dashboard tracking passenger footfall on each of its five operational corridors. For the month of June, the authority recorded ridership on the Blue Line, Red Line, Green Line, Violet Line and Aqua Line, measuring each figure in lakh of passengers. Alongside the absolute count, the dashboard reports the month-on-month percentage change against May, capturing whether a corridor gained or lost riders after the summer school break and a partial fare revision. Planners use these numbers to redeploy coaches, adjust peak-hour frequency and forecast fare revenue. Study the table below and answer the questions that follow.

Corridor	Ridership (lakh)	MoM Change (%)
Blue Line	48.6	+8.0%
Red Line	32.4	-4.0%
Green Line	27.0	+12.5%
Violet Line	40.5	+8.0%
Aqua Line	18.5	-7.5%

21. What is the total ridership across all five corridors in June (in lakh)?
- ☐ A. 166.000 lakh
 - ☐ B. 167.0 lakh
 - ☐ C. 168.5 lakh
 - ☐ D. 165.5 lakh
22. The Green Line grew 12.5% month-on-month to reach its June figure. What was its May ridership (in lakh)?
- ☐ A. 23.9 lakh
 - ☐ B. 23.63 lakh
 - ☐ C. 24.5 lakh
 - ☐ D. 24.0 lakh
23. Which corridor recorded the highest ridership in June?
- ☐ A. Red Line
 - ☐ B. Violet Line
 - ☐ C. Blue Line
 - ☐ D. Green Line
24. The Blue Line rose 8.0% month-on-month to reach its June figure. What was its May ridership (in lakh)?
- ☐ A. 44.71 lakh
 - ☐ B. 45.0 lakh
 - ☐ C. 45.5 lakh
 - ☐ D. 44.5 lakh
25. What is the average June ridership per corridor across the five corridors (in lakh)?
- ☐ A. 33.000 lakh
 - ☐ B. 33.4 lakh
 - ☐ C. 34.2 lakh
 - ☐ D. 32.8 lakh

DATA SET 2 — SECTOR-WISE STARTUP FUNDING ACROSS TWO FINANCIAL YEARS (Q26–30)

A venture-capital research tracker compiles the total equity funding raised by Indian startups grouped into five broad sectors, comparing financial year 2022–23 (FY23) with financial year 2023–24 (FY24). All amounts are reported in rupees crore, and the tracker also publishes the year-on-year percentage change for each sector so that investors can spot momentum and cooling trends. During this window, a global funding winter squeezed some categories while artificial-intelligence enthusiasm lifted others, producing sharply divergent trajectories across Fintech, Edtech, HealthTech, AgriTech and enterprise SaaS. Analysts read the table to gauge which sectors attracted fresh capital and which contracted. Study the figures below, verifying the growth column against the raw amounts, and answer the questions that follow.

Sector	FY23 (Rs Cr)	FY24 (Rs Cr)	YoY Change (%)
Fintech	1000	1250	+25.0%
Edtech	700	560	-20.0%

26. What was the total startup funding across all five sectors in FY24 (in Rs Cr)?

☐ A. 3650 Cr ☐ B. 3500.0 Cr

☐ C. 3600 Cr ☐ D. 3550 Cr

27. What was the overall year-on-year growth in total funding from FY23 to FY24?

☐ A. 16.7% ☐ B. 18.000%

☐ C. 22.0% ☐ D. 20.0%

28. Which sector recorded the steepest percentage growth in funding?

☐ A. Fintech ☐ B. HealthTech

☐ C. SaaS ☐ D. AgriTech

29. By how much (in Rs Cr) did Edtech funding fall from FY23 to FY24?

☐ A. 120.0 Cr ☐ B. 140 Cr

☐ C. 160 Cr ☐ D. 100 Cr

30. What share of the total FY24 funding did Fintech account for?

☐ A. 34.72% ☐ B. 33.3300%

☐ C. 35.71% ☐ D. 34.00%

Q31–38 · 8 Marks

31. Which Article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the Right to Constitutional Remedies, allowing citizens to move the Supreme Court directly for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights?

- ☐ **A.** Article 19
 ☐ **B.** Article 32
☐ **C.** Article 21
 ☐ **D.** Article 14

- ☐ **A.** 24th Amendment (1971)
- ☐ **B.** 44th Amendment (1978)
- ☐ **C.** 39th Amendment (1975)
- ☐ **D.** 42nd Amendment (1976)

☐ A. Minerva Mills v. Union of India (1980)
☐ B. Golaknath v. State of Punjab (1967)
☐ C. Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973)
☐ D. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978)

☐ **A.** Ganga
 ☐ **B.** Godavari

☐ **C.** Brahmaputra
 ☐ **D.** Yamuna

☐ A. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
☐ B. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
☐ C. Dr. Zakir Husain
☐ D. V.V. Giri

☐ **A.** Part III
 ☐ **B.** Part IV
☐ **C.** Part II
 ☐ **D.** Part V

☐ A. Finance Commission
☐ B. NITI Aayog
☐ C. Election Commission of India
☐ D. Union Public Service Commission

☐ **A.** Sea of Tranquility
 ☐ **B.** North Pole region

☐ **C.** South Pole region
 ☐ **D.** Far-side equator

